Sectt. II-27—100,006—21-5-52.

PUBLIC (ELECTIONS) (1947) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

G.O. No. 3201

Dated 28th October 1947

[Despatch Abstract.]

REFORMS - Union Constitution of India - House of the people - Delimitation of Constituencies of Madras Province - Papers recorded.

Confidential

No.CA/63/Cons/47

Constituent Assembly of Irdia.

Council House,
New Delhi, the 27th Sept.,
1947.

Dear Sir;

The Union Constitution Committee at its meeting on 24th August, 1947, desired that the Prime Ministers of the Provinces and the Rulers of States should be requested to undertake the preparation of schemes for the delimitation of Constituencies in their respective Units for the House of the People of the Union on the basis of the recommendations, which are contained in the Draft Minutes of the meeting of the Committee sent herewith.* The number of total and reserved seats allotted to each province, which at present is purely tentative, is given in the table attached herewith. I shall be grateful if you will kindly furnish to this office by 15th October, 1947, the names and extent of the Constituencies and the number of seats allotted to each of them including seats, if any, reserved for members of minority communities.

* not sent to Indian States.

Yours truly,

H.V.R. Iengar 27-9-1947.

Secretary to the Government of India

To

The Hon'ble Shri O.P. Ramaswami Rediyar,
Prime Minister.,
Madras Government, Madras.

p.t.o.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10. Delhi	917,939	2	304,971	-	123,197		[illegible]		80,494	
11. Ajmer-Merwara & [illegible] Panth Piploda	588,960	1	90,150	-	981		91,484		5.998	(c)-
12. Coorg	168.726	1	14,730	-	25,740		19,723		3,309	
13. Andamans & Nicobar Islands	32,768	1	8,005	-			11.076		1,032	
Total:	220,104072	370	31,793,226	50	35123,197	57	16,079,283	26	2,802,993	4

(a) Includes the population of Tea Garden Tribes including ex-Tea Garden Tribes numbering about 6 or 7 lakhs.
(b) Seats have been allotted to Plains Tribes other than Tea Garden Tribes mostly non-Assamese
(c) includes Anglo-Indians and other Christians as no separate figures are available

INDIA: HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

Serial Number (1)	PROVINCE	Total Population. (2)	Total Number of seats allotted to the Province (3)	Population of Muslims. (4)	Number of seats reserved for Muslims (5)	Population of the Scheduled Castes. (6)	Number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes (7)	Population of Tribes. (8)	Number of seats allotted to Tribes (9)	Population of Indian Christians. (10)	Number of seats allotted to Indian Christians. (11)
1.	Madras	49,341,810	79	3,896,452	6	8,068,492	13	562,029	1	2,001,082	3
2.	Bombay	20,849,840	33	1,920,368	3 (3.0)	1,855,148	3 (2.9)	1,614,298	3 (2.58)	338,812	1 (0.54)
3.	West Bengal	31,211,427	34	5,331,799	9 (8.53)	3,311,241	5 (5.2)	1,356,268	2 (2.1)	60222	-
4.	U. P.	55,020,617	88	8,416,308	13 (13.47)	11,717,158	19 (18.7)	289,422	-- (0.46)	131,327	-
5.	East Punjab	12,617,175	20	4,412,414	7 (7.0)	1,014,756	2 (1.6)	--	--	15,696	-
6.	Bihar	36,340,151	58	4,716,314	8 (7.54)	4,340,379	7 (6.9)	5,055,647	8 (8.0)	24,693	-
7.	C. P. & Berar	16,813,584	27	783,697	1 (1.2)	3,051,413	5 (4.8)	2,937,364	5 (4.7) (a) (b)	48,260	-
8.	Assam	7,471,531	12	1,751,717	3 (c) (d)	377,025	1 (0.6)	2,420,966	3 (1 seat reserved to Autonomous Districts)	35,483	-
9.	Orissa	8,728,544	14	146,301	--	1,238,171	2 (1.9)	1,721,006	3 (2.7)	26,584	

p.t.o.

INDIA: HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

Note.

(a) In allotting seats to a Province as a whole and to the minority communities for whom seats are reserved, 1 seat has been given for every 6.25 lakhs of the population and also to fractions of 50% of the quota and above.

(b) Portions of the Balurghat and Dauiatpur Police Stations in West Bengal and of the Kasur Tehsil in the East Punjab have been transferred to India. Since no reliable population figures of the areas transferred are available, it is taken for purposes of calculation that one-half of the population of these areas has been transferred to India. To indicate the possible margin of error the population of the Tehsils before partition is given below:

West Bengal:	Total population	Muslims	Scheduled Castes.
Dauiatpur P.S.	121,938	94,009	1,716
Balurghat P.S.	92,016	33,802	1,531
East Punjab:			
Kasur Tehsil	414,499	237,036	6,624

(c) Allotment of seats to the Scheduled Tribes has been based on the figures given in the Census Reports (1941) under the heading "Tribal Population".

Confidential.

No.CA/63/Cons/47

Constituent Assembly of India.

Draft minutes of the meeting of the Union Constitution Committee held on 24th August, 1947 at 10-30 A.M. in Council House, New Delhi to consider the amendment adopted by the Assembly during the last session to clause 14 of Chapter II of Part IV of the Union Constitution Committee's report.

Present:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (in the chair)
2. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
3. Shri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
4. Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
5. Prof. K.T. Shah
6. Shri K.M. Munshi
7. Sri V.T. Krishnamachari
8. Sardar K.M. Panikkar.

In attendance:

1. Mr. H.V.R. Iengar, Secretary
2. Mr. S.N. Mukerjee. Joint Secretary

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not present, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was invited to take the chair.

After discussion the Committee came to the following conclusions:-

I. House of the People.

A - Representation of Provinces

(1) Representation of the Governor's Provinces in the House of the People should be on the scale of one representative for every 6.25 lakhs of the population of the Province

(2) ....

(2) Representation of the Chief Commissioner's Province in the House of the People should be as follows:-

Delhi	1 representative
Ajmer-Merwara and Panth Piploda together	1 representative
Coorg	1 representative.

Besides this there should be one representative nominated by the President for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the House of the People.

(3) Where the representation of Anglo-Indians in the House of the People is, in the opinion of the President, inadequate, it should be provided in the Constitution that the President shall have power to nominate not more than two representatives to represent the Anglo-Indian Community.

(4) The allocation of seats in the House of the people other than seats allotted to Indian States should be as shown in Part I of Appendix A to these minutes.

B - Representation of States.

(1) The representation in the House of the People of the Indian States specified in Division I of Part II of Appendix-A should be on the scale of one representative for every 6.25 lakhs of the population of the State.

(2) The States numbering 21 mentioned in Division II of the said part, although their population is less than 6.25 lakhs, should have one representative each in the House of the people.

(3) The remaining States should be grouped under Divisions III of Part II of the said Appendix. Sir V.T. Krishnamachari promised to circulate before the next meeting of the Committee his proposals for such grouping.

II Council of States.

A. Functional Representation.

There should be twenty-five members to be returned by functional constituencies or panels in the Council of States. Mr. Munshi promised to circulate to the Committee before their next meeting, his proposals with regard to the number, nature and constitution of functional panels or constituencies.

B - Representation of Units.

(1) The remaining members of the Council of States should be representatives of Units on the scale of one representative for every whole million of the population of the Unit up to five millions plus one representative for every additional two millions of the population, subject to a total maximum of twenty-five.

(2) There should be one representative of the Chief Commissioner's Province of Delhi and one representative for all the remaining Centrally administered areas to the Council of States.

(3) ....

(3) The allocation of seats in the Council of States to Provinces and to Indian States or groups of States should be as shown in parts I and II of Appendix/to these minutes. B

3. The Committee was of opinion that it was not possible without consulting the Units to make any recommendations with regard to the delimination of the constituencies to be formed in each Unit for the purpose of returning members to fill the seats allotted to each Unit. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the Prime Ministers of the Provinces and the Rulers of States should be requested to prepare schemes for the delimitation of constituencies in their Units on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee made above and to furnish to the Committee details of the names and extent of constituencies to be so formed and the number of seats to be allotted to each such constituency including seats, if any, reserved for members of minority communities or tribes for which reservation of seats would be necessary in accordance with the decision of the Constituent Assembly.

APPENDIX - A.

do THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

PART I - Representation of Provinces.

Governors' Provinces.	Population in millions.	No. of seats (Granting 1 seat to fractions of 50% of the quota and above)	No. of seats (Omitting all fractions).
1. Madras	49,341,810	79	78
2. Bombay	20,849,840	33	33
3. West Bengal(a)	21,104,437	34	33
4. U. P.	55,020,617	88	88
5. East Punjab(b)	12,409,925	20	20
6. Bihar	56.340,151	58	58
7. Central Provinces including Berar	[illegible]	27	26
8. Assam (c)	7,471,531	12	11
9. Orissa	8,728,544	14	13
Chief Commissioners' Provinces		**Number of seats (as allotted by Committee)**	
1. Delhi	917,939	2	2
2. Ajmer-Merwara and Panth Piploda	583,693 (Ajmer-Merwara only)	1	1
~~3. Coorg~~			
3. Coorg	168,726	1	1
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	33,768	1 to be nominated by the President).	
Total		370	365

/Note:-(a) Does not include the population of Balurghat P.S. (Pop. 92,016), a portion of which has been transferred to India and the population of Daulatpur P.S. (Pop. 121,938).

(b) Does not include the population of the Kasur Tehsil (Pop. 414,499), 2/3rds of which has been transferred to India

(c) Includes the population of areas transferred from Sylhet to India_/

p.t.o.

PART II - REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN STATES.

Division I.	Population	No. of seats (Granting 1 seat to fractions of 50% of the quota & above)	No. of seats (Omitting all fractions).
1. Hyderabad	16,000,000	26	26
2. Mysore	7,329,140	12	11
3. Travancore	6,070,018	10	9
4. Kashmir	4,021,616	6	6
5. Gwalior	4,006,159	6	6
6. Jaipur	3,040,876	5	4
7. Baroda	2,855,010	5	4
8. Jodhpur	2,555,904	4	4
9. Patiala	1,936,259	3	3
10. Udaipur	1,926,698	3	3
11. Rewa	1,820,445	3	2
12. Indore	1,513,966	2	2
13. Cochin	1,422,875	2	2
14. Bikaner	1,292,938	2	2
15. Kolhapur	1,092,046	2	1
	Total:	91	85

DIVISION - II.

	Population	No. of seats (as allotted by Committee.
1. Mayurbhanj	990,977	1
2. Alwar	823,055	1
3. Bhopal	785,322	1
4. Kotah	777,398	1
5. Tehri-Garhwal	397,369	1
6. Bilaspur	110,386	1
7. Cutch	500,800	1
8. Benares	451,428	1
9. Rampur	477,042	1
10. Pudukkottai	438,348	1
11. Cooch-Behar	640,842	1
12. Bastar	533,888	1
13. Patna	532,220	1
14. Kalahandi	597,940	1
15. Surguja	551,752	1
16. Keonjhar	529,786	1
17. Junagadh	670,719	1
18. Bhavnagar	504,006 618,429	1
19. Nawanagar	504,006	1
20. Tripura	512,010	1
21. Manipur	512,069	1
	Total	21

Division - III

(Groups of States) — Total — 35

Total for States:

(a) 147 (if 1 seat is granted to fractions of 50% of the quota and above)

(b) 141 (if all fractions are omitted)

GRAND TOTAL: (a) 517 (if 1 seat is granted to fractions of 50% of the quota & above)

(b) 506 (if all fractions are omitted).

p.t.o.

APPENDIX B.

THE COUNCIL OF STATES.

PART I - REPRESENTATION OF PROVINCES.

Governor's Provinces.	Population in Millions.	No. of Seats (Granting 1 Seat to fractions of 50% of the quota and above).
1. Madras	49,341,810	25
2. Bombay	20,849,840	13
3. West Bengal (a)	21,104,437	13
4. United Provinces	55,020,617	25
5. East Punjab (b)	12,409,925	9
6. Bihar	36,340,151	21
7. Central Provinces including Berar	16,813,584	11
8. Assam (c)	7,471,531	6
9. Orissa	8,728,544	7
Chief Commissioners' Provinces		**No. of seats as allotted by Committee.**
1. Delhi	917,939	1
2. Other Chief Commissioners' Provinces	836,187	1
	Total:	132

Note: (a) Does not include the population of Balurghat P.S.(Pop.92,016), a portion of which has been transferred to India, and the population of Daulatpur P.S. (Pop.121,938).

(b) Does not include the population of the Kasur Tehsil (Pop. 414,499),2/3rds of which has been transferred to India.

(c) Includes the population of areas transferred from Sylhet to India.

PART II - REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN STATES - Division - I

		No. of Seats (Granting 1 seat to fractions of 50% of the quota and above)
1. Hyderabad	16,338,534	11
2. Mysore	7,329,140	6
3. Travancore	6,070,018	6
4. Kashmir	4,021,616	4
5. Gwalior	4,006,159	4
6. Jaipur	3,040,876	3
7. Baroda	2,855,010	3
8. Jodhpur	2,555,904	3
9. Patiala	1,936,259	2
10. Udaipur	1,926,698	2
11. Rewa	1,820,445	2
12. Indore	1,513,966	2
13. Cochin	1,422,875	1
14. Bikaner	1,292,938	1
15. Kolhapur	1,092,046	1
	Total	51

Division - II

(Groups of States).

Total	37
Total for States	88
Grand Total	290

New Delhi,
26-8-1947.

H.V.R. Iengar,
Secretary.

p.t.o.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Distribution of Seats.

MUSLIMS - 6 seats

I Seat		II Seat	
Visagapatam	[illegible]	Anantapur	1,18,435
East Godavari	32,801	Cuddapah	1,47,258
West Godavari	29,728	Nellore	1,20,004
Kistna	76,722	Chittoor	97,000
Guntur	1,83,298	Bellary	1,12,705
Kurnool	1,73,157		
	5,24,828		5,95,402

**

**

Tribal Area

1 Seat (whole Presidency)

Vizagapatam	2,86,923
East Godavari	1,01,532
Other Dts.	1,73,574
	5,62,029

Scheduled castes - 13 seats

I.	Vizagapatam	3,76,339
	East Godavari	4,35,000
		8,11,339
II.	West Godavari	2,73,988
	Guntur	1,65,625
	Kistna	2,11,327
		6,50,940
III.	Nellore	2,90,542
	Chittoor	3,03,225
		5,93,767
IV.	Cuddapah	1,32,512
	Bellary	1,55,026
	Anantapur	1,73,441
	Kurnool	1,50,883
		6,11,862

CHRISTIANS - 3 seats

I Seat.

Vizagapatam	20,503
East Godavari	39,117
West Godavari	83,271
Kistna	1,34,434
Guntur	2,93,768
Nellore	80,246
Cuddapah	45,635
Kurnool	92,818
Bellary	9,191
Anantapur	7,296
Chittoor	13,908
	3,20,187

**

HINDUS OTHER THAN SCHEDULED CASTES - 55 seats

Vizagapatam - 31,30,885 - 5 seats

I.	Ichapur taluk	71,414	
	Sompeta "	1,05,269	
	Tekkali "	1,40,467	
	Patapatnam	1,33,991	
	Parvatipuram	51,000	Males -Plains
		52,392	Females "
		1,197	Males- Agency
		1,193	Females "
		5,55,943	
II.	Chicacole Taluk	2,90,584	
	Palkonda taluk	1,10,908	Males - Plains
		1,10,420	Females "
		188	Males
		209	Females Agency
	Bobbili taluk	1,05,072	
		1,05,137	
		7,22,518	

p.t.o.

III. Chipurupalli 1,20,463
1,21,393

Bimlipatam 98,511 Males
98,529 Females

Vizianagaram 1,10,303 Males
1,09,336 Females

6,58,535

V. Anakapalli 89,512 Males
98,573 Females

Sarvasidhi 90,806 Males
96,661 Females

Golconda 75,471 Males - Plains
75,204 Females - Plains
7,221 Males Agency
7,457 Females "

5,40,905

IV. Salur taluk
15,655 - Males
17,766 - Females

Sringavarapukottai taluk -
74,549 Males - Plains
8,864 Females "
2,205 Males - Agency
2,147 Females "

Gudem taluk -
19,080 Males "
18,115 Females "

Viravalli -
1,09,521 Males - Plain
1,16,397 Females "
191 Males - Agency
190 Females -

Vizagapatam -
67,694 Males
69,610 Females

6,51,984

GODAVARI.

Total population

East & West Godavari -
East Godavari 15,52,415 Seats 4
West Godavari 9,89,193

25,41,608

East Godavari

I. All Agency Taluks - 1,31,903
Rajahmundry taluk - 1,90,368
Peddapuram 1,98,513
Tuni taluk 74,705

5,95,489

II. Pithapuram taluk - 1,01,802
Cocanada taluk - 2,37,400
Ramachandrapuram 2,49,855

5,89,058

III. East Godavari

Razole taluk 1,83,394
Amalapuram taluk 1,84,474

West Godavari

Narasapur taluk 1,89,611

5,57,479

IV. West Godavari

Tanuku taluk 1,95,766
Tadepalliguden 1,42,291
Kovur taluk 1,19,895
Chintalapudi taluk 51,691
Ellore taluk 1,46,755
Bhimavaram taluk 1,43,184

7,99,582

p.t.o.

Kistna and Guntur - Total population 4 seats

Kistna	10,20,885
Guntur	16,31,631
	26,52,516

I. Kistna District

Kaikalur taluk	72,120
Bandar	1,37,510
Gudivada	1,16,611
Gannavaram	1,14,679
Nuzvid	58,611
Tiruvuru	69,626
	5,69,157

II. Guntur & Kistna Districts

Kistna District	
Nandigama taluk	1,41,201
Bezwada	1,72,191
Guntur district	
Sattanapalle taluk	1,54489
Guntur	2,58,484
	7,26,365

III. Guntur district

Tenali taluk	2,16,505
Repalli	1,28,333
Divi	1,38,336
Bapatla	2,43,821
	7,26,995

IV. Guntur district

Narasaraopeta	1,73,721
Ongole taluk	2,31,433
Palnad	1,40,049
Vinukonda	84,796
	6,29,999

Nellore - Population - 11,25,636 - 2 seats.

I. Darsi taluk	82,955
Podili	51,222
Kanigiri	1,09,209
Udayagiri	78,041
Kavali	84,220
Kandukur	1,37,488
	5,53,135

II. Gudur taluk 65,984
Rapur 58,754
Nellore 1,42,633
Venkatagiri 58,662
Sulurpet 53,220
Atmakur 32,522
Kovvur 1,10,726
5,72,501

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT - Population 7,30,964 - 1 Seat.

KURNOOL DISTRICT - Population 7,23,406 - 1 Seat.

Bellary District - Population 7,72,044 - 1 Seat.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT - Population 8,70,676 - 1Seat.

MADRAS - Population 5,17,711 - 1 Seat.

** **

CHITTOOR DISTRICT - Population 12,17,50[illegible] seats 2.

I. Kalahasthi taluk	93,082
Chandragiri	1,15,386
Vayalpad	1,21,318
Madanapalli	132,417
Punganur	93,591
	5,55,794

II. Puttur taluk 1,65,838
Chittoor taluk 2,23,349
Palmaner 1,04,446
Tiruttani 1,68,079
6,61,712

** **

p.t.o.

Government of Madras
Public (Elections) Department

Letter No.478/47- 2

From

K. Ramunni Menon, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

To

The Secretary,
Constituent Assembly of India,
Council House, New Delhi

Dated Fort St. George the 16th October, 1947.

Sir,

Reforms - Union Constitution of India - Seats.
Delimitation of constituencies.

Your letter D.O.No.CA/63/Cons/47, dated 27th September 1947 to the Hon. Prime Minister to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to forward a statement showing the delimitation of constituencies in the Madras Province indicating the extent of the Constituencies and the number of seats allotted to each of them, including seats reserved for members of the minority communities. This delimitation is purely tentative as this Government have not had much time to go into the various aspects of the question.

2. According to

No.CA/63/Cons/47-V.
Constituent Assembly of India

Council House,
New Delhi, 28th Feb., 1948.

To

The Premier,
Madras province,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

In your letter No.478/47-2 dated 16-10-1947, furnishing your scheme of delimitation of constituencies, you propose to divide the Province into single-member constituencies to provide representation for minority communities. I might mention that the Governments of the United Provinces and Orissa have reserved seats for minorities in select multi-member constituencies, as has been the practice till now. The Government of Bombay have furnished us with alternative schemes based on both the methods of reservation, but have expressed a preference for the method you have adopted, in delimiting constituencies.

No decision has been taken as yet on this question by the Constituent Assembly or by any of its committees. It would be very helpful if you could furnish us with an alternative scheme reserving seats for minorities in select multi-member constituencies. Both your schemes would be placed before the Union Constitution when it meets.

Yours truly,

Sd/ S.N. Mukerjee,
Joint Secretary.

o.t.o.

Kistna and Guntur	Total population	
		4 seats
Kistna	10,20,885	
Guntur	16,31,631	
	26,52,516	

I. Kistna District

Kaikalur taluk	72,120
Bandar	1,37,510
Gudivada	1,16,611
Gannavaram	1,14,679
Nuzvid	58,611
Tiruvuru	69,626
	5,69,157

II. Guntur & Kistna Districts

Kistna District	
Nandigama taluk	- 1,41,201
Bezwada	- 1,72,191
Guntur district	
Sattanapalle taluk	1,54489
Guntur	2,58,484
	7,26,365

III. Guntur district

Tenali taluk	2,16,508
Repalli	1,28,333
Divi	1,38,336
Bapatla	2,43,821
	7,26,995

IV. Guntur district

Narasaraopeta	1,73,721
Ongole taluk	2,31,433
Palnad	1,40,049
Vinukonda	84,796
	6,29,999

Nellore - Population - 11,25,636 - 2 seats.

Darsi taluk	82,955
Podili	51,222
Kanigiri	09,209
Udayagiri	78,041
Kavali	84,220
Kandukur	1,37,488
	5,53,135

II.

Gudur taluk	65,984
Rapur	58,754
Nellore	1,42,633
Venkatagiri	58,662
Sullurpet	53,220
Atmakur	82,522
Kovvur	1,10,726
	5,72,501

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT - Population 7,30,964 - 1 Seat.

KURNOOL DISTRICT - Population 7,23,406 - 1 Seat.

Bellary District - Population 7,72,044 - 1 Seat.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT - Population 8,70,676 - 1Seat.

MADRAS - Population 5,17,711 - 1 Seat.

** **

CHITTOOR DISTRICT - Population 12,17,506 - Seats 2.

I.

Kalahasthi taluk	93,082
Chandragiri	1,15,386
Vayalpad	1,21,318
Madanapalli	132,417
Punganur	93,591
	5,55,794

II.

Puttur taluk	1,65,838
Chittoor taluk	2,23,349
Palmaner	.,04,446
Tiruttan	.,68,079
	6,61,712

p.t.o.

Government of Madras
Public (Elections) Department

Letter No.478/47-2

From

K. Ramunni Menon, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

To

The Secretary,
Constituent Assembly of India,
Council House, New Delhi

Dated Fort St. George the 16th October, 1947.

Sir,

Reforms - Union Constitution of India - Seats - Delimitation of constituencies

Your letter D.O.No.CA/63/Cons/47, dated 27th September 1947 to the Hon. Prime Minister to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to forward a statement showing the delimitation of constituencies in the Madras Province indicating the extent of the Constituencies and the number of seats allotted to each of them, including seats reserved for members of the minority communities. This delimitation is purely tentative as this Government have not had much time to go into the various aspects of the question.

Delete

According to ...

No.CA/63/Cons/47-V...
Constituent Assembly of India

Council House,
New Delhi, 28th Feb., 1948.

To

The Premier,
Madras province,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

In your letter No.478/47-2 dated 16-10-1947, furnishing your scheme of delimitation of constituencies, you propose to divide the Province into single-member constituencies to provide representation for minority communities. I might mention that the Governments of the United Provinces and Orissa have reserved seats for minorities in select multi-member constituencies, as has been the practice till now. The Government of Bombay have furnished us with alternative schemes based on both the methods of reservation, but have expressed a preference for the method you have adopted, in delimiting constituencies.

No decision has been taken as yet on this question by the Constituent Assembly or by any of its committees. It would be very helpful if you could furnish us with an alternative scheme reserving seats for minorities in select multi-member constituencies. Both your schemes would be placed before the Union Constitution when it meets.

Yours truly,

Sd/ S.N. Mukerjee,
Joint Secretary.

o.t.o.

CONFIDENTIAL :13:

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Public (Elections) Department

No.74/48- 1 J

From

K. Ramunni Menon Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

To

The Joint Secretary,
Constituent Assembly of India,
Council House, New Delhi

Dated Fort St. George the 12th April 1948.

Sir,

REFORMS - Union Constitution of India - Seats - Delimitation of constituencies.

Your letter No.CA/63/Cons/47-V, dated the 28th February 1948 to the Hon'ble Premier to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to state that in your letter cited you have asked this Government to furnish an alternative Scheme reserving seats for minorities in select multi-member constituencies and you have cited the case of the United Provinces and the Orissa Governments which have reserved seats for minorities in ~~xxx~~ select multi-member constituencies. I am however to point out that the population figures of the United Provinces vary from those in Madras and hence what is possible in the United Provinces may not be practicable in Madras. The ratio of the population of Muslims:Scheduled Castes:Other Hindus in Madras works out to 2:4:18, while it works out to 2:3:9 in the United Provinces. Thus there is a high preponderance of other Hindus in Madras over other minority communities which will tend to make the number of seats in multi-member constituencies very high leading to various difficulties enumerated below. A statement, however, showing the delimitation of the Constituencies into multi-member constituencies has been prepared - see Statement-A enclosed. It has been worked out in such a manner that the total number of seats in a constituency inclusive of seats for minorities does not exceed ten. The following disadvantages result from the scheme:--

(1) Very nearly half the population of the Indian Christian community (over 8 lakhs) and a fifth of the Muslim community are left without being able to exercise their franchise for a representative of their community standing for a seat reserved for them. This is against the principle of the new Constitution, the draft of which provides for EQUALITY of status and of opportunity ~~xx~~ and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the ~~xx~~ unity of the Nation". The minority communities in the districts where there are not seats reserved for them will be placed in a disadvantageous position in comparison to their community men in other districts and the position envisaged in Article 305, regarding abolition of seats for minorities, of the Draft Union Constitution to take place after ten years will automatically obtain practice now in respect of these districts, if the multi-member system is adopted.

(2) On account of the high preponderance of the Hindu from the bulk of the population, the number of their seats in a multi-member constituency inflates the total number for the constituency. In the present system of election on the basis of joint electorates (for the Scheduled Castes) provision has been made for the nomination by election, by the minority communities of four of their representatives, out of which one will be chosen finally by all the communities on the joint electoral basis. Hence in a future election under the New Constitution for the three minority communities there will be at least 12 representatives of the communities nominated for the final election. In addition to this there will be a large number of Caste Hindu seats with a larger number of candidates contesting which will result in there being at least about 30 names to choose from for about 10 seats, out of which 3 or 4 may go to minorities.

-- ---- a concrete example, the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore and Cuddapah, will have to elect 1 Muslim, 7 Hindus, 1 Scheduled Caste and 1 Christian -- see Statement - A. According to the present rules, at a Primary xelection for nomination of representatives for joint final election, each minority community will have to return not more than 4 candidates. This means ~~xk~~ that at the final election there will be 4 Muslims, 4 Scheduled Castes and 4 Christians (12 in all) for a single seat for each of the communities. In addition, for the 7 Hindu seats there will be at least 14 to 21 ~~xxxdid xxxxxiixx~~ contestants. Hence a voter in all these four districts has to reckon with a ballot paper containing at least 26 to 33 names. An illiterate adult voter of the future constitution may probably find it difficult to vote properly according to the requirements. Also in case the voter insists on giving an open vote, the election officials will have very great difficulty in reading out all the names and eliciting information from the voter for whom he wishes to vote.

2. Another statement providing for multi-member constituencies in respect of minority communities seats has also been prepared - see Statement - B enclosed. Primary elections may be from multi-member constituencies for the minority communities. This will eliminate difficulty in regard to members of any minority community being deprived of the franchise in respect of a seat reserved for that community. When the nominations of ~~x xxxi xxxxxx~~ communities have been finalised, the final election may be held according to the single member constituencies in respect of other Hindus, the minorities in the constituences also voting. This scheme is really a <u>via-media</u> between the multi-member and the single-member system of delimitation and will eliminate ~~the single-member system of delimitation and will eliminate the~~ difficulty mentioned in paragraph 1(1) and tend to reduce the difficulties regarding the large number of candidates from whom each voter in a large area will have to choose.

As an example, in the 11 districts, viz., Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor and Bellary, there are 2 Muslim seats, 4 Scheduled Caste seats and 1 Christian seat - see Statement-B. At a primary election at the rate of 4 candidates for each community there will be 8 Muslims, 16 Scheduled Castes and 4 Christian (28 in all) at the final election in these eleven districts.

The final election, according to the system now stated will be held separately for each single general seat constituency. Thus a voter in any of the single general seat (other Hindus) constituency of Ichapur, Sompeta, Tekkali, Patapatnam, Parvatipuram, has to choose 2 Muslims, 4 Scheduled Castes and 1 Christian from these 28 candidates and 1 Hindu from among the contestants for the general seat. The result in respect of member of the minority communities will have to be determined by the voters polled by them in each of the single-member general constituencies <u>in all these 11 districts</u>.

Here.....

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Public (Elections) Department
No. 74/48-1

From
Kn Ramunni Menon Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To
The Joint Secretary,
Constituent Assembly of India,
Council House, New Delhi

Dated Fort St. George the 12th April 1948.

Sir,

REFORMS - Union Constitution of India - Seats - Delimitation of constituencies.

Your letter No.CA/63/Cons/47-V, dated the 28th February 1948 to the Hon'ble Premier to the Government of Madras

I am directed to state that in your letter cited you have asked this Government to furnish an alternative Scheme reserving seats for minorities in select multi-member constituencies and you have cited the case of the United Provinces and the Orissa Governments which have reserved seats for minorities in ~~xxx~~ select multi-member constituencies. I am however to point out that the population figures of the United Provinces vary from those in Madras and hence what is possible in the United Provinces may not be practicable in Madras. The ratio of the population of Muslims:Scheduled Castes:Other Hindus in Madras works out to 2:4:18, while it works out to 2:3:9 in the United Provinces. Thus there is a high preponderance of other Hindus in Madras over other minority communities which will tend to make the number of seats in multi-member constituencies very high leading to various difficulties enumerated below. A statement, however, showing the delimitation of the Constituencies into multi-member constituencies has been prepared - see Statement-A enclosed. It has been worked out in such a ~~manner that the total number of seats in a constituency~~ inclusive of seats for minorities does not exceed ten. The following disadvantages result from the scheme:--

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(2).....

(2) On account of the high preponderance of the Hindu from the bulk of the population, the number of their seats in a multi-member constituency inflates the total number for the constituency. In the present system of election on the basis of joint electorates (for the Scheduled Castes) provision has been made for the nomination by election, by the minority communities of four of their representatives, out of which one will be chosen finally by all the communities on the joint electoral basis. Hence in a future election under the New Constitution for the three minority communities there will be at least 12 representatives of the communities nominated for the final election. In addition to this there will be a large number of Caste Hindu seats with a larger number of candidates contesting which will result in there being at least about 30 names to choose from for about 10 seats, out of which 3 or 4 may go to minorities.

To cite a concrete example, the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore and Cuddapah, will have to elect 1 Muslim, 7 Hindus, 1 Scheduled Caste and 1 Christian -- see Statement - According to the present rules, at a Primary election for nomination of representatives for joint final election, each minority community will have to return not more than 4 candidates. This means ~~xx~~ that at the final election there will be 4 Muslims, 4 Scheduled Castes and 4 Christians (12 in all) for a single seat for each of the communities. In addition, for the 7 Hindu seats there will be at least 14 to 21 ~~xxxxxx xxxxxxxx~~ contestants. Hence a voter in all these four districts has to reckon with a ballot paper containing at least 26 to 33 names. An illiterate adult voter of the future constitution may probably find it difficult to vote properly according to the requirements. Also in case the voter insists on giving an open vote, the election officials will have very great difficulty in reading out all the names and eliciting information from the voter for whom he wishes to vote.

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Here.....

Here too the voter has to reckon with about 30 names in the ballot paper but no voter of any minority community loses his franchise at the primary and final elections.

3. Multi-member constituencies are not therefore desirable for the reasons given in the foregoing paragraphs. With the coming of adult franchise, complications as far as possible should be eliminated so that the illiterate voter can without difficulty vote for the candidate he likes. The Madras Government are against the multi-member constituencies as it throws a heavy burden on the candidates as well as on the voters. If the Government of India still desires to consider a scheme for multi-member constituencies, the second method explained in paragraph 2 is preferable.

Your obedient Servant,

K. Ramunni Menon
Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT A.

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Total
		7	1	Nil	1	9
Vizagapatam	3,76,339	31,30,885	29,122	20,503	2,86,923	
East Godavari	4,35,000	15,52,415	32,801	39,117	1,01,532	
	8,11,339	46,83,300	61,923	59,620	3,88,455	

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
	1	3.	Nil.	Nil.	4
West Godavari	2,73,988	9,89,193	29,728	83,271	
Krishna	2,11,327	10,20,885	76,722	1,34,434	
	4,85,315	20,10,078	1,06,450	2,17,705	

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
	1	7	1.	1.	10.
Guntur ..	1,65,625	16,31,631	1,83,398	2,93,768	
Kurnool ..	1,50,883	7,23,406	1,73,157	92,818	
Nellore ..	2,90,542	11,25,636	1,20,004	80,246	
Cuddapah..	1,32,512	7,30,964	1,47,258	45,635	
	7,39,562	42,11,637	6,23,717	5,12,467	

p.t.o.

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
	1.	4.	1.	Nil	6
Bellary	1,[illegible]	7,72,044	1,12,705	9,191	
Anantapur	1,73,441	8,70,676	1,18,435	7,296	
Chittoor	3,03,225	12,17,506	97,000	13,908	
	6,31,692	28,60,226	3,28,140	30,395	

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
	2	6	1	Nil	9

** ** ** **

STATEMENT B.

	Muslims	Scheduled Tribes	Indian Christians	Hindus
Vizagapatam	29,122	3,76,339	(Whole Presidency) As indicated in the statement forwarded with this Govt.'s Letter No.478/47-2, Public (Elec.) dated the 16th October 1947.	
East Godavari	32,801	4,35,000		
West Godavari	29,728	2,73,988		
Kistna	76,722	2,11,327		
Guntur	1,83,298	1,65,625		
Kurnool	1,73,157	1,50,883		
Anantapur	1,18,435	1,73,441		
Cuddapah	1,47,258	1,32,512		
Nellore	1,20,004	2,90,540		
Chittoor	97,000	3,03,225		
Bellary	1,12,705	1,55,026		
	11,20,230	26,67,906		

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(True copy of C.F.)

Here too the voter has to reckon with about 30 names in the ballot paper but no voter of any minority community loses his franchise at the primary and final elections.

3. Multi-member constituencies are not therefore desirable for the reasons given in the foregoing paragraphs. With the coming of adult franchise, complications as far as possible should be eliminated so that the illiterate voter can without difficulty vote for the candidate he likes. The Madras Government are against the multi-member constituencies as it throws a heavy burden on the candidates as well as on the voters. If the Government of India still desires to consider a scheme for multi-member constituencies, the second method explained in paragraph 2 is preferable.

** ** **

Your obedient Servant.

K. Ramunni Menon
Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT-CA.

	Scheduled Castes -	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Total
		7	Nil	Nil	1	9
Vizagapatam	3,76,339	31,30,885	29,122	20,503	2,86,923	
East Godavari	4,35,000	15,52,415	32,801	39,117	1.01.532	
	8,11,339	46,83,300	61,923	59,620	3,88,455	

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
	1	3.	Nil.	Nil.	4
West Godavari	2,73,988	9,89,193	29,728	83,271	
Krishna	2,11 ,327	10,20,885	76,722	1,34,434	
	4,85,315	20,10,078	1,06,450	2,17,705	

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
	1	7	1.	1.	10.
Guntur ..	1,65,625	16,31,631	1,83,398	2,93,768	
Kurnool ..	1,50,883	7,23,406	1,73,157	92,818	
Nellore ..	2,90,542	11,25,636	1,20,004	80,246	
Cuddapah..	1,32,512	7,30,964	1,47,258	45,635	
	7,39,562	42,11,637	6,23,717	5,12,467	

p.t.o.

	Scheduled Castes	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Total
	1.	4.	1.	Nil	6
Bellary	1,55,026	7,72,044	1,12,705	9,191	
Anantapur	1,73,441	8,70,676	1,18,435	7,296	
Chittoor	3,03,225	12,17,506	97,000	13,908	
	,31,692	28,60,226	3,28,140	30,395	
	~~Scheduled Castes~~ 2	~~Hindus~~ 8	~~Muslims~~ 1	~~Christians~~ Nil	~~Total~~ 9

** ** ** **

STATEMENT B.

	Muslims	Scheduled Tribes	Indian Christians	Hindus
Vizagapatam	29,122	3,76,239	(Whole Presidency)	As indicated in the statement forwarded with this Govt.'s Letter No.478/47-2, Public (Elec.) dated the 16th October, 1947.
East Godavari	32,801	4,35,000		
West Godavari	29,728	2,73,988		
Kistna	76,722	2,11,327		
Guntur	1,83,298	1,65,625		
Kurnool	1,93,157	1,50,883		
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Chittoor	97,000	3,03,225		
Bellary	1,12,705	1,55,026		
	11,20,230	26,67,906		
	II		I	

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(True copy of c.f.)

Note

:2:

Confidential — Public (Elections) Department

ELECTIONS - Union Parliament under New Constitution - De-limitation of Constituencies.

In their letter dated the 12th April 1948, at pp.81-91 c.f. of (t), this Government stated their objections to the suggestion that seats for minorities might be reserved in select multi-member constituencies and pointed out that they would prefer the system of single-member constituencies proposed tentatively in their letter dated the 16th October 1947 at pp.33-47 c.f. of (t). The reply received from the Constituent Assembly, which is at p.99 c.f. of (t), may be perused. The Joint Secretary of the Constituent Assembly has pointed out that that body has not expressed itself in favour of continuing the existing system of primary elections even in respect of the Scheduled Castes, and that accordingly, no provision in this regard has been made in the Draft ~~&x~~ Constitution. This statement of the position is correct.

The Draft Constitution provides only for reservation of seats for the recognised minority communities viz. Scheduled Castes, Muslims, Scheduled Tribes and Indian Christians - vide Articles 292 and 294 of the Draft Constitution. (Articles 293 and 295 provide for nominations for ensuring adequate representation for the Anglo-Indian Community.) While the candidates for any such reserved seat must belong to the minority community concerned, all the electors belonging ~~xxxx~~to all communities in the Constituency, can vote for it and the franchise for such elections will not be confined to the members of the minority community in question. Communal electorates have been deliberately done away with under the New Constitution, and it seems to be opposed to the spirit of the proposed Constitution that there should be any primary election in which only the members of the minority community can take part even for purposes of electing a panel for the final election by the joint electorate.

This Government have expressed their decided preference in favour of single-member constituencies for all seats. The question as to what expedients should be adopted for mitigating the difficulties or hardships arising from the system of multi-member constituencies need be considered only if the Constituent Assembly finally decides to introduces the system of multi-member constituencies in any form. (If both the primary elections and the final elections have to be held in all the districts which have been grouped together in the alternative scheme for multi-member constituencies referred to at p.91 c.f. of (t), the question would arise whether the primary election serves any useful purpose: there need be only one election, and that by the joint electorate in all the districts grouped together in Statements.)

No action seems necessary till we know the final decision of the Constituent Assembly in this matter. I am circulating this file now only for the purpose of inviting attention to the reply received from the Constituent Assembly referred to above (p.99 c.f. of 't').

S. Venkataraman 12-7-48
Addl. Secretary Public Department

There is no need for any primary election hereafter. Let us await final decision.

B.G.R.
13-7-48 H.M. (Fin.)

O.P.R.
22-8-48 - ~~xxxx~~ H.Pr.

The papers may be filed with ~~G.O.No.3201 Public~~ (Elections) ~~dated 28-10-1947~~.

p.t.o.